

# McGill Daily

VOL. VI., NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

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## MAKE IT THREE HUNDRED TO-DAY!

Things are looking up in Union dining room affairs, but the condition of affairs with regard to attendance can still bear betterment. 200 meals were served in the dining room yesterday, which is an advance upon the number served latterly, but still not up to the mark set at the commencement of the session. Frank B. Common, M.A., President of the Students' Council, and a McGill student of some years' standing, has volunteered the following statement with regard to the dining room:

"Not only is there no excuse for a student of McGill not taking his meals at the McGill Union, but there is every reason possible why he should patronize our own dining hall. That better food as well served can be had at any restaurant in the city is a contention that cannot seriously be argued. Moreover, any student giving the matter a moment's thought must at once recognize the fact that nowhere can he find more congenial and desirable company than will be found at the Union dining room, which, during the period of normal college activities, was always the most popular student rendezvous. In fact, it used to be that the patronage given to the Union Dining Hall might be pretty safely taken as a barometer which fairly accurately indicated the degree to which true McGill spirit was present in the college activities of that particular time. May we realize immediately our adopted slogan of 'THREE HUNDRED MEALS A DAY' and in that way demonstrate that the old barometer is still working, and that the results which it records are eminently satisfactory.

"FRANK B. COMMON."

## STUDENTS WILL HEAR ADDRESS BY SIR H. TREE

Students Owe it to Themselves to Show Their Appreciation of the "Lit's." Rejuvenation by Attending.

### THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

Arts and Law Faculties to Suspend Lectures on Thursday Between 5 and 6 p.m.

McGill students are to have the privilege of hearing to-morrow afternoon an address by the eminent English actor-knight, Sir Herbert Tree. Humour in Shakespeare "is to be the subject of his discourse, which will be illustrated by extracts, humorous and otherwise. This ought to prove an extremely interesting talk, not only considering the subject matter itself, but also the fact that it will be Sir Herbert Tree delivering it. This is not the first time Tree has spoken on this theme. A few years ago he delivered a similar address before the Birmingham Institute, of which he is a past president, and which is composed of some of the finest literary talent in England.

Sir Herbert Tree was born in London in 1853, and is the son of a grain merchant named Beerboom. He received his education abroad, and on returning to England entered his father's office. But his love of the dramatic profession was too strong to be quelled. Even as a child he had evinced a great aptitude for acting. While working in his father's office he joined the Irrationals' Amateur Dramatic Club, and took part in several small plays. He found, however, that his position in his father's office did not permit him to devote enough time to the drama, and, to satisfy his great love for acting, he finally joined the profession at the age of 24.

His first hit was the timid curate in "The Private Secretary," and immediately after he played the grimy spy Macari in "Called Back." He continued his career as an actor, achieving success after success. At the age of 34 he played, in the Comedy Theatre, and the same year in the Haymarket Theatre. In both theatres he took the audience by storm. By this time he had become, if not the foremost, among the foremost in his profession. He finally opened, in April, 1897, his new theatre, "His Majesty's," and in this theatre produced the greatest of his successes, "Julius Caesar," "King John," "Herod," "Twelfth Night," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Henry IV," and "The Tempest." Thus to Tree does the world owe the renaissance of Shakespeare's plays, interest in which was practically dead when Sir Herbert took hold of them, and brought them back to life.

This could only be brought about by a man of high powers, such as Sir Herbert Tree certainly is. His dramatic ability is due to two causes, his oratorical powers and his magnificent appearance. He is gifted with a powerful voice, and so modulates it that it is a pleasure to hear him in any place. As for his appearance, he is tall and well-proportioned, and though 63 years of age, has not lost his youthful vigor, and may be expected to remain on the stage for many years to come.

Sir Herbert Tree is not only known in his home country. He has made tours in all countries, and has achieved a world-wide reputation. He is full of such enthusiasm for his pro-

(Continued on Page 4.)

## WITH THE AIR SERVICE.



"HERB" WOOLLATT.

Spare half-back for the senior McGill football team, and president of the Football Club last session, who is now in the air service.

## GERMANS BEING HARD PRESSED ON WEST FRONT

Interesting Letter from Yves Lamontagne, of Science '15.

### WITH ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Has Been at the Front Eighteen Months; Expects the End in About Nine More.

"What a sorry plight is that of the enemy! How they can hold out is a mystery to me; one must give them credit, as we are making it an awful Hell for them. Some day, however, the pressure will be so great that nothing will stop our advance; we are only beginning to gather the momentum which will carry us through," is an interesting paragraph in a letter received by Prof. L. N. Mackay, 11 Lorne Avenue, from Lieut. Yves Lamontagne, Sci. '15, a well known man about the University in his college days. Lieut. Lamontagne went overseas as a private in the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, and secured a commission in the Royal Engineers after some months' service in France. He is now on the Somme, and gives his impressions of the fighting in the following letter:

"As to where I am, well, all I can say is that we are treading ground not so very long ago trodden by the Hun, who is slowly but surely retreating. It is a piece of ground which is covered with shell holes, dotted here and there with the remains of woods and villages, we no longer speak of capturing villages, it is the 'sites' that we take. There are innumerable mazes of trenches, some of them still full of old Boche equipment and materials, bombs, etc. The air is full of our splendid aeroplanes, and our guns are ceaselessly sending over 'Iron Rations' for German Consumption. What a sorry plight is that of the enemy! How they can hold out is a mystery to me; one must give them credit, as we are making it an awful Hell for them. Some day, however, the pressure will be so great that nothing will stop our advance; we are only beginning to gather the momentum which will carry us through.

"We are living for the most part in ' dug-outs'; these being simply excavations in the ground with corrugated iron roofs and earth on top. No doubt they are damp, but they prevent the

(Continued on Page 4.)

## GRAND TRUNK REPAIR SHOPS INSTRUCTIVE

Railway Students Visit Yards at Point St. Charles.

### MACHINE SHOPS VISITED.

Prof. Keay Shows Men Various Operations of Making Engines.

An innovation was tried yesterday when the fourth year Mechanical students joined with the fourth year Railway men in a trip to the Point St. Charles Repair Shops of the Grand Trunk Railway. This is the first time that these two classes have had the opportunity to unite on one of their trips, the Railway men being the only ones making regular trips heretofore. It was a trip that would be of interest both to any mechanical man and to Railway students, and, as a result, was very well attended, nearly every man of the combined classes being present.

Professor Keay, of the Railway Transportation Department, accompanied the men, showing them through the shops, and explaining very fully and carefully the items of particular interest, and pointing out the various operations in the manufacture and repair of locomotives, and the whys and wherefores of the features of the various types of locomotives then in the shops.

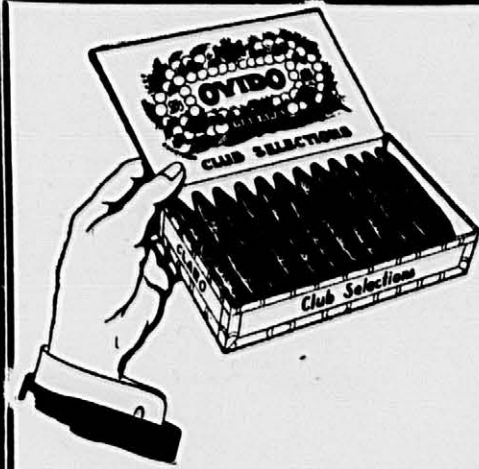
The erecting shop was by far the most interesting and instructive part of the plant. Here were seen every type of locomotive from the giant Pacific type used in the fastest of passenger service to the old "dinky" engine of the construction gang. A few examples of the fast-disappearing type known as the "compound" engine were in the shops. They were of the cross-compound type, the high pressure cylinder being placed on one side of the frame, and the low pressure on the other, thus necessitating the exhaust steam from the high pressure crossing to the other side. The main reason why this engine is going out is because it requires an excessive amount of repairs, and has to be taken out of service much often than the single expansion types. This is due to the fact that the work of both sides is not the same, except at one cut-off, and hence the engine is subjected to more or less contortion and vibration that does not exist in any other form. The actual cost of operating the compound on the road is perhaps considerably less than that of a single expansion, but the excessive cost of repairs more than offsets this. The introduction of the superheater has also removed one of the causes of the development of the compound.

A very interesting operation was taking place when the men arrived in the erecting shop. A broken engine frame was being repaired by the oxy-acetylene process, in which a torch of burning acetylene gas combined with an oxygen jet is used to supply the heat for the weld. The heat from this torch is, with the exception of the electric arc, the greatest that can be produced. The operator is forced to wear glasses to prevent injury to his eyes, caused by the excessive heat. A weld made by this process is often stronger than the original frame. On the same engine, there were a multitude of other repairs going on. Here cylinders were being re-bored, new bearings made, and multitudinous other repairs made.

The shop is of the opposite type to that of the Angus, the transverse system being used instead of the longitudinal. This requires a transverse table to locate the locomotives in the shops. The reason for the table in this type of shop is to prevent the necessity of an excessive number of tracks entering the shop.

In the car shops were several snow ploughs undergoing repairs in expectation of the busy season to come. A number of cars were seen in the various stages of repairs. An especially fine private car for the use of the Minister of Militia was on view. The party was shown through the car, and showed great admiration for the lux-

(Continued on Page 2.)



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# McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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## THE THEOLOGICAL AND THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Of all the proposals which have been put forward in recent years with a view to securing the consolidation of the students of the University community, none is more important or more likely to achieve its purpose than the desire expressed by the students of the Co-Operative Theological Colleges, to become members of the Students' Society of McGill University, with representation, of course, on the Executive Council of the Society. The Daily knows not with what particular member of the Theological Society this idea originated, but it must certainly have been with a man possessing the power to see into the future and to gauge in no uncertain manner the opinion of the undergraduate body as a whole.

Ever since McGill Daily commenced publication five years ago the newspaper has made it part of its business to do all in its power to further any scheme having as its object closer connection among the various elements of the University community. Towards this end there have been numerous attempts made to bring about closer relations with Macdonald College, and with the Theological Colleges affiliated with the University. After three years of effort, the establishment of a Macdonald College section in the University paper has become a fact, and there seems no reasonable excuse for further ignorance of the activities of the Faculty of Agriculture or for the existence of anything but an interested attitude towards McGill proper on the part of the "Aggies." It now seems probable that the hope of a united body of Arts, Medicine, Law, Science and Theology students will be realized. In the past there have been various attempts made to bring the Theological students into closer touch with University activities than had been the case, but as a general rule each of these resulted in failure. Perhaps as a Theological student has pointed out, this was because the Theologs. have not been officially recognized as McGill students, and therefore were not entitled to avail themselves of the privileges extended to undergraduates proper. This does not, however, account for the non-participation by Theological students in University activities in which they have been from time to time invited to take part.

Laying aside all questions of the attitude of the Theologs. in the past, it is only fair to point out that it has remained for them themselves to realize the benefits which would result from membership in the Students' Society. This has only been possible through the formation of the Theological Society, which embraces in its membership all bona fide theological students, and has been the means of bringing the theological students together as never before. It is surprising that the Theologs. did not long ago join themselves together to offer a united front in all matters affecting their institutions, and their own interests, thus gaining strength and being in a position to command greater respect from those with whom they have dealings.

The request for membership in the Students' Society which will come shortly from the Theologs. will, the Daily trusts, and believes, meet with a favourable reception at the hands of not only the Students' Council, but also of the rank and file of the Students' Society. A student of undergraduate affairs will readily perceive that the advantage will not alone rest with the Theologs., for increased membership means increased revenue for the organizations deriving benefit from the universal fee. The highly desirable aspect of a united McGill student body is, however, the most important light in which the proposed affiliation is to be judged. Payment of the full universal fee will, of course, be a requisite, since it would be an injustice to place students who have paid only a partial fee on the same footing as those who have contributed the full fee. By the proposed arrangement, the Theologs. will be enabled to add their strength to University athletics, to lend their oratory to the meetings of the Literary Society, to avail themselves of all the privileges of club life, as exemplified by the Union, and in general to place the University undergraduate activities on a more firm footing than is now the case.

Amendment of the constitution of the Students' Society and the acquiescence of the University and Theological College authorities is all that stands in the way of the scheme. The first is only a matter of the necessary time; the second should be easily brought about. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the furtherance of a scheme which will ultimately benefit not only the elements involved, but the University as a whole.

## ELECTRIC HEATING.

The use of hydro-electric energy for heating dwellings is progressing very rapidly, and its more universal use is destined to follow very closely the "cooking by wire." This seems particularly true for our two largest provinces, Ontario and Quebec, where nature has compensated the absence of coal with a most generous supply of water powers.

The latest development in connection with this mode of heating dwellings is not a new idea, but simply the application of the well known principle of using electric energy at times during the day when it is not required in large quantities for other purposes such as lighting, etc., in other words making it an "off peak" load, thus allowing a material reduction in the rates paid for the energy used.

To make electric heating an off-peak load, some heat storage is necessary. Electric heaters can be used with hot water, steam, hot air, or direct heating, or with any combination of these methods.

Experiments were recently made in Seattle, Wash., to illustrate and test the possibilities of electric heating. These experiments demonstrate that the hot-water heating system with ample storage tank presents the most advantages for use with electric heaters. This is due to the fact that the heat storage keeps a uniform temperature, and, for comfort, less heat is required with steady heat than with intermittent heat. Considerable economy of heat is gained by covering the basement pipes, and especially the storage tank, with heat insulation at least 2 inches thick.

The comparative cost of this method of heating is fairly well established, and while it is only economically feasible where especially low rates are offered for limited hours service, there are probably many who are willing to pay the extra cost on account of the greater convenience, sanitation and cleanliness of electric heating.

While electric heat will probably never replace the more familiar forms entirely, there is no doubt there will be a great development in localities having good water powers.

## FOREST PROTECTION.

The use of mechanical equipment for the extinguishing of forest fires is steadily gaining ground, with correspondingly good results in both efficiency and economy. A recent development in this direction is the increased use by the Canadian Pacific Railway of tank cars for the protection from forest fires of the territory immediately adjacent to its lines.

This company, having previously secured excellent results from the use of tank cars on its lines in Maine, has now extended this method of protection to include a portion of the Muskoka district in Ontario. Two tank cars, comprising a single unit, have recently been placed at MacTier, Ontario, for use between Pickering and Coldwater Junction, a distance of 116 miles. On one of these cars is a pump and on the other a hose rack. Each car carries also a tank holding 7,000 gallons of water. The pump has a capacity of 400 gallons per minute. A total of 4,000 feet of 2½-inch hose is supplied, that fires may be reached at a considerable distance from the track, if necessary.

While the primary object of such equipment is the suppression of fires caused by the railways and for the protection of company property, great service has been rendered in controlling fires coming in from the outside.

Other Canadian lines making similar use of tank cars for fire-fighting purposes are the Grand Trunk, Timiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the Canadian Government railways. It is reported that the use of one of the tank cars on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, during the great fire of July 29 and 30, was the direct means of saving the greater portion of the village of Porcupine Junction from total destruction.

The Students' Loan Association of the University of Texas, organized by the ex-students to raise \$100,000 for assisting needy students through the university, is fast becoming a reality. Many men throughout the district, realizing the importance of an enterprise of this nature, have undertaken to work in the furtherance of this project, which will be pushed by a local committee in each of forty-nine counties of the state.

Students of Wellesley College will hold an "all-college" vaudeville entertainment in the "barn." Miss Florence Johnson, '19, of Portland (Ore.), is chairman of the committee in charge. There will be songs, dances, motion pictures, impersonations, and a Hawaiian troupe with ukuleles.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia, which of late has figured so prominently in the news of the day, should be reckoned, geologists tell us, amongst the oldest land in the world. As far as annals are concerned, however, it is, of course, amongst the youngest. Who first discovered the great Southern Continent is a question still unsettled, and is likely, as far as can be seen, to remain so; but one thing seems to be certain enough, and that is that for many centuries before its coasts were sighted and explored by Europeans, the fact of its existence was generally known in both East and West. The Chinese, who have managed to forestall Europe in most things, had certainly some knowledge of it, as far back as the Thirteenth Century. The Malays were probably acquainted with the northern coast, and Marco Polo, the great traveller of the Thirteenth Century, makes reference to the reputed existence of a vast southern continent. There was no great dramatic discovery of Australia, such as there was in the case of America. It seems, somehow, to have straggled into the knowledge of the West by way of ships blown out of their courses, and through tales carried overland from the East.

Early in the Seventeenth Century, however, Philip III. of Spain took the matter in hand. He sent out an expedition of discovery from Callao, Peru, under Admiral de Torres, to search for the great Southern Continent. The little fleet, consisting of three vessels, sailed from Callao on the 21st of December, 1665, and, the following year, reached one of the islands of the New Hebrides, which was at once hailed as, indeed, the land for which they were searching. De Torres then sailed north towards the Philippines, and may, possibly, have caught sight of the northern coast of Australia, on his way. He did not, however, reach the continent. The next few years were the continent's discovery. In the same year that de Torres sailed from Callao, the little Dutch vessel, the Duyfken, or Dove, sailed from Bantam, in Java, on a voyage of discovery. The voyagers succeeded in reaching the north shores of the continent, and explored a considerable stretch of the Gulf of Carpentaria. This was followed by several other enterprises undertaken by Dutchmen, and by 1665 the Dutch possessed rough charts of almost the whole of the western coast; whilst to the mainland itself they had given the name of New Holland.

The first English navigator to sight the Australian Continent was William Dampier. This was in 1688, and, on his return to England, the account he gave of his voyage resulted in his being sent out in the Roebuck, in 1699, to prosecute his discoveries further. Dampier carried out his commission to good purpose, explored some 900 miles of the western coast, landed at several points, and made due record of his experiences. He was not favorably impressed with the country as far as he could see it. He described it as barren and sterile and almost devoid of animals. The only animal, indeed, of any importance was a "strange creature which advanced by great bounds or leaps instead of walking, using only its hind legs and covering twelve or fifteen feet at a time." In this description there is not much difficulty in recognizing the kangaroo.

It was, however, after the famous voyage of Captain Cook, in 1769-70, that Australia began to take its place as one of the great facts of the world. Cook's immediate object was to observe the transit of Venus; but he was also commissioned to ascertain "whether the unexplored part of the Southern Hemisphere be only an immense mass of water, or contain another continent." The transit was observed from the island of Tahiti, and then Cook commenced beating about the Pacific on his great quest. On the 6th of October, 1769, the coast of New Zealand was sighted, and two days later the great navigator cast anchor in Poverty Bay, so called because of the hostility of the natives and the general inhospitality of the reception accorded to the voyagers. From New Zealand, Cook sailed westward for nearly three weeks; finally sighted the eastern coast of Australia, and casting anchor in a bay, which he called Botany Bay, because of the number of flowers found there, took possession of the country in the name of Great Britain, and called it New South Wales. That was the beginning of the British occupation. In 1787 a British colony was dispatched to Botany Bay, and reached its destination the following year. From this time onward settlements were made along the coast. In 1829 the Swan River settlement was made in what is now Western Australia. Victoria was first colonized in 1835, South Australia in 1836, and Queensland in 1842.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

The recently issued report of the British board of education for the year 1914-15, coinciding, as it practically does, with the first year of the war, is particularly interesting as showing the effect of the war upon education in the two countries concerned. The question of education and how far, if at all, the war should be allowed to affect it, has, of course, been a subject of earnest debate in the United Kingdom, as in other belligerent countries, for some time past. At first, opinions on the matter were very greatly divided; but, lately, the view has been steadily gaining ground that wherever else economy was exercised, it should not be in the matter of education.

The report of the board of education, already referred to, shows that, broadly speaking, this has been the policy of the authorities. There has been no reduction in the actual expenditure on education during the period under review, the only change noticeable being that the increase in this expenditure, which in normal times amounted to about £1,000,000 a year, fell in 1914-15 by rather more than 10 per cent.

The education authorities have had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the requisitioning of many school buildings for various military purposes. The report, however, declares that the dislocation thus caused, although acute in some areas, was not excessive over the country as a whole. The means, moreover, adopted by the authorities to overcome this difficulty, notably in the institution of the "double shift" system, were as interesting as they were effective. It is particularly welcome to note from the report that the general well-being of the children is a subject of special comment. In many areas, the report declares, the children are better fed and better clothed than ever before, a condition attributed to the good employment and high wages of the parents, and to the allowance made to the families of soldiers and sailors.

Another difficulty met with and, to a large extent, overcome is the scarcity of teachers. Of the teachers employed by local education authorities alone no fewer than 20,000 have joined the colors. Here, as in the case of so many other activities, women have come to the rescue, and the gaps have, in many cases, been filled by women teachers who had retired from the profession upon their marriage. On the whole, the conclusion to be derived from the report is, that very earnest efforts have been made to preserve as high a standard as possible of elementary education in the country, and that these efforts have been, in a marked degree, successful.

## UTILIZING MOUSE POWER.

Man has harnessed the winds, the tides and the cataraacts, and disciplined the horse, the ox and the elephant. Long ago he began to earn leisure for himself by forcing nature, both animate and inanimate, to labor for him. David Hutton, an ingenious Scotchman, actually proved that stores of profitable energy were going to waste among the tiny active domestic mice!

We quote his own account of his curious experiments. "In the summer of 1812, I had occasion to be at Perth. While inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was attracted by a little toy house with a wheel in the gable that was running rapidly round, impelled by the activity of a common mouse. For one shilling I purchased the house, the mouse and the wheel. But how to apply half ounce power (which is the weight of a mouse) to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacture of a sewing thread seemed the most practicable."

Mr. Hutton found that an ordinary mouse would run on the average ten and a half miles a day; he had one

mouse that ran the remarkable distance of eighteen miles in that time. A half-penny's worth of oatmeal was sufficient for thirty-five days' food for one mouse, which during that time ran three hundred and sixty-two miles. He kept two mice constantly engaged in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. This thread mill was so constructed that the mouse was able to twist, and reel from one hundred to one hundred and twenty threads a day. To perform this task it had to run ten and a half miles, which it did with ease every other day.

On the half-penny's worth of oatmeal, which lasted for five weeks, one of these little creatures made three thousand, three hundred and fifty threads, twenty-five inches long. Since a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse at that rate earned nine pence every six weeks. After deducting the cost of food and machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of over six shillings. Mr. Hutton intended to apply for the loan of Dunfermline Abbey, which was empty, where he planned to set up ten thousand mouse mills, and still have room for keepers and several hundred of spectators, but the project was never carried out because of the inventor's sudden death.

## BATES REBUILDING TRACK.

Leiston, Me.—Rebuilding the running track at Garcelon Field, Bates College, was begun Monday and the work will be rushed to completion, in charge of William Robinson, an expert in building cinder tracks. Bates, after rebuilding its track, expects to renew the invitation extended last year to the New England Intercollegiate Association to hold its annual meet here next May.

## CONTENTS TOLD BY COLOR.

Colors are used extensively at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to distinguish the contents of the 50 miles of various pipes containing 21 liquids and gases that are used in the laboratories and plumbing system of the new buildings. The plan was devised by Prof. E. A. Miller, head of the mechanical engineering department, and A. S. Smith, superintendent of buildings and power. Pipes at the institute range in size from the one-inch water supply to the 14-inch steam mains, and a large portion of the whole runs through "pipe galleries" to the places from which it has local distribution.

Obviously some system of marking is needed for pipes in the galleries, which range from 100 to 200 feet in length, as otherwise a pipe supposed to contain burning gas for instance, might be tapped by student or repair man and found to contain ammonia at pressure. Pipes in the galleries are colored at the joints or with little patches at some other and more convenient place. Those running through the laboratory of the mechanical engineering department, however, are painted their entire lengths.

## DEAN ADAMS AT COLUMBIA.

Dean Frank D. Adams has gone to New York, where he will spend this week, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures at Columbia University.

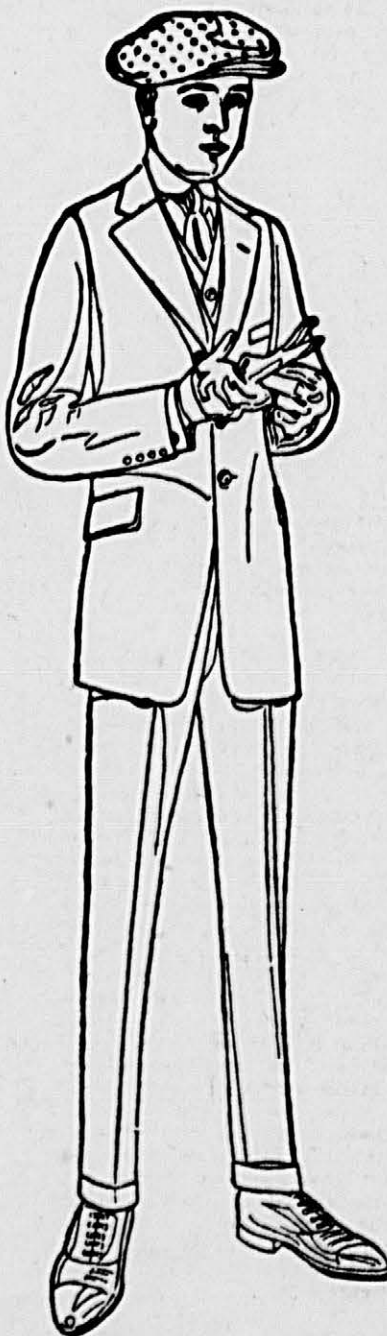
The Students' Union at the University of Wisconsin, gives a mixer every month or so, at which men and women students find their partners for the evening by a system of corresponding numbers.

Peck, the all-American centre and captain of the University of Pittsburgh team for this year, weighs only 177 pounds.

## GRAND TRUNK REPAIR SHOPS INSTRUCTIVE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

vious appointments and the clever utility of space that were so obvious in its construction. The interior decorations were of far from usual character. The men went through the entire plant, inspecting every device that the limited time, three hours, permitted, and then broke up and wended their way homeward.



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Photo — WINDSOR — Plays TO-DAY, CHARLIE CHAPLIN, Review of 1916.

The Manager announces that the matinee Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be conducted by the SOLDIERS' WIVES' LEAGUE. PRICES: Evens and Sat. Mat., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, Wednesday Matinee, 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

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FRIDAY—E. H. SOUTHERN, the world-renowned dramatist, in "THE CHATEL."



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"GOVERNMENT STANDARD"

## THE CANADIAN RAILWAY CLUB HELD MEETING

Interesting Discussion of Possibilities of Pulverized Fuel.

MR. J. S. COFFIN LECTURES.

Speaker Dealt With and Explained the Great Advantages of This Kind of Fuel.

The monthly meeting of the Canadian Railway Club was held last night at the Windsor Hotel. A large number of railway men from about Montreal were present, as well as Professor Keay, and some McGill men. The talk of the evening was a particularly timely one. Mr. J. S. Coffin, Jr., the Canadian Sales Manager of the Locomotive Pulverized Fuel Company, gave a very interesting lecture on "Pulverized Fuel for Locomotives." It has been a subject in which the best of railway mechanical men have interested themselves for years, because it has long been recognized that there are great possibilities in the use of what has formerly been pure waste. With this as yet not considered developed to its proper place in the application to locomotive work, all men in mechanical work cannot but be attracted by its possibilities.

Mr. Coffin first enumerated the advantages of the results of the practical application of pulverized fuel. First of all, there is a saving in the item of transportation expense, mainly through the ease with which it can be fired. The fuel has to be fired by some automatic means. As much fire as wanted can easily be obtained as the combustion is practically instantaneous, the fuel being so finely divided that oxygen can reach it immediately. There is no waste of fuel, either over the pits, in the engine house or through ashes, as there are no grates to be cleaned, no excess of fuel that can get up the stack in smoke, and the fire can be stopped and started at will without any of the trouble incident to the starting of an ordinary coal fire. This latter advantage also enables the engine to be fired up much more rapidly. The increase in hauling capacity through the rapid steaming qualities and the absolute consumption of the fuel and the increase in tonnage and overtime saved are also powerful factors which point to the increased use of this fuel for locomotive work.

There is a great saving in maintenance expense through the elimination of the liability of burning trestles and cross ties, and the absence of the ash and cinders from the right of way. There is a considerable drop in the maintenance expense of coaling and ash handling stations. The firebox of the locomotive is greatly simplified by the introduction of this process, and that, with the uniformity of the steam pressure and the evenness of the heat in the firebox, cuts the cost of maintenance of the locomotive. There is no clogging of flues from cinders or ashes, nor is there any chance of damage to firebox parts through defective firing.

The item of fuel expense is one of the greatest in the list of operating expenses. The use of this fuel falls in line with the shortage that is coming in a few years in the supply of what are now standard fuels. The heat losses are less than in any other form of fuel burner as the conditions for the maximum ease in chemical reaction between the fuel and oxygen could not be improved on. Mr. Coffin then went further into the items enumerated above, and told just how the saving was effected. He estimates that the actual fuel saving without considering the other ways would amount to at least 25 per cent. of the actual fuel fired. The legislative requirements are fully lived up to both in respect to the cleanliness of the fires and the abatement of smoke nuisances in the cities.

Coal dust was experimented with as a fuel in 1815 in cement plants, but it was not until 1895 that the Manhattan Elevated Railway experimented to some extent on their line. Due to improper methods and poor fuel, this attempt was not a success, and was abandoned. However, in the last few years, there has been great activity in this line, and some of them have turned out to be very valuable. Any ordinary solid fuel is available, and more or less success is obtained from fuels that are entirely waste or unfit for ordinary use. The Delaware and Hudson have had exceptionally good results on some engines installed on their lines. Briquetting small coal is not successful.

The coal used must be prepared in order to get good results. It should be thoroughly dried and fine enough to pass through a 200 mesh screen. The equipment required is simple, easily maintained, and includes the elimination of all manual work in passing it into the firebox. The smoke box rigging is largely eliminated, as there are no sparks, etc., to be deflected, as in the coal locomotive. The operation shows a greater efficiency, as the fire can be built and steam up in from three-quarters to one hour from the time of starting. A lengthy description of the operation of the automatic stoker and the regulation of the fuel supply was then given.

There is a certain dangerous element to be considered in the operation of this or any other engine on the same style. Finely divided carbon or coal is highly inflammable, combining with oxygen with almost explosive violence. There are certain established rules for the use of powdered fuels, and if these and the proper care are exercised in the storage, there would be no possibility of accident. Mr. Coffin closed his lecture with a detail of the general results obtained and followed it with an open discussion, in which many of the members took part.

The scholastic average of undergraduate students in the University of Wisconsin for last semester was 81.9. The women, with an average grade of 83.1 were better students than the men, whose mark was 81.4.

## FIRST R. V. C. DEBATE TAKES PLACE TO-DAY

Donalds Will Discuss An Interesting Question of German Strategy.

Students of the R. V. C. are strongly urged to attend the Senior-Junior debate which is to take place in the Common Room this afternoon at 2.30. At this time, when the tide of war is turning against Germany, everyone is keenly interested in the question which the representatives of the two upper years will discuss. "Resolved, that it was bad strategy as well as bad morals for Germany to attack France through Belgium." Dr. Colby and Dr. Fryer, of the Department of History, have very kindly consented to act as judges of the contest. The affirmative will be taken by the Junior debaters, Miss Muir and Miss Gardner, while the Seniors, Miss Jackson and Miss Batten, will uphold the negative view. Miss Jackson and Miss Muir will be the first to speak on their respective sides.

Come, everyone, and come punctually at 2.30, to secure a good seat.

**COURSE IN SPANISH.** The Department of Commerce has added to its attractive list of studies, a beginners' class in Conversational Spanish. Mr. R. M. Sugars, supervisor of the Department, being the lecturer.

True to its aggressive policy, the Department of Commerce felt that in the study of Spanish greater access can be had to the markets of South America, where already trade of enormous profit exists.

Despite the early hours of the course, (8 a.m.), great enthusiasm and interest have been shown by the 25 members of the class.

**MONTREAL METALLURGISTS.** The next regular meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, in the Chemistry Building, McGill University, at 8.15 p.m.

A paper entitled "A Day with the Works Metallurgist" will be read by Mr. H. J. Roast, F.C.S., of the Jas. Robertson Co., Vice-President of the American Institute of Metals. Students and other members of the University are cordially invited to come and take part in the discussion.

**SECURES A COMMISSION.** F. M. Brown, who enlisted with the 23rd Battalion at the conclusion of his first year with Arts '17, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the Royal Artillery, and is now stationed at the depot at Lydd, Kent. Lieut. Brown was a student at the Diocesan Theological College before he enlisted.

Washington has a freshman athlete who can chin 19 times, can "push up" with his arms 32 times, and raise and lower his body by bending and stiffening the knees 781 times.

**"FAT" ALLEN IN LONDON.** Writing to McGill Daily from the Canadian Musketry School at Crowborough, Sussex, England, Capt. Norman B. Allen, Arts '17, states that he is about to leave for the front with a draft for the 20th Canadian Battalion. He has been in London and seen all the sights, a most interesting description of which is contained in the letter.

"Fat" says that in London he saw "about the whole of the McGill Battery, also several thousand of other McGill men," and asks to be remembered to his "old friend and adviser," Culyer, of the Union. Capt. Allen joined the 20th Irish Fusiliers at Toronto last spring, and became adjutant before he left for overseas with a draft of officers.

**DREW AT DRAKE UNIVERSITY.** Howard P. Drew, the colored sprinter who made such a sensation by his running in California, is now a student at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He is again studying law, and will occasionally carry his college colors in the short distance races. The strained tendon from which he suffered does not annoy him when it comes to training again for the sprints.

**DARTMOUTH'S TENNIS FIND.** One of Dartmouth's freshmen promises to become the star tennis player at the college, and wearers of the Green look on J. A. Cullom as the young man who is likely to win honors for them in the intercollegiate. Cullom comes from Hartford, Conn., where he won a local reputation as a member of his high school team. He arrived modestly, but opened the eyes of every one on the campus when he went through his class singles and then through the university singles to the final without having lost a set. While his game is not marked with any wonderful brilliancy, he has a perfect stroke, seems to be able to meet all sorts of strokes, and plays with the consistent steadiness and coolness of a veteran.

**YALE'S FRESHMAN FOOTBALL TEAM ELECT CAPTAIN.** Herbert M. Kempton, the recently-elected captain of the Yale freshmen football eleven, comes from Malden, Mass., and was developed by Tad Jones at Exeter, where he played for three years, having been captain in his senior year, playing at quarter back. Before that he played with Malden High School team for three years, and in 1910 was a member of its scholastic championship team. He led his class team in the first defeat administered to the team from his prep alma mater, Exeter—in four years, when Yale '20 beat Exeter 28 to 7, playing quarter back and making two touchdowns, which was a rather fair afternoon's work.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS MADE

What is Being Done to Restore Their Ability.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Dominion Government Gives Preference to Returned Soldiers When Filling Positions.

The following letter has been received from Mr. H. A. Kennedy, Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, giving the latest figures regarding returned soldiers invalided back to Canada. They are accompanied by a brief outline of what is being done by that Commission and kindred bodies. The communication follows:—

The Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa informs us that 2,081 soldiers were under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these, 426 were at Sanatoria for tuberculosis, and 1,816 at Convalescent Hospitals. 682 of the latter being out-patients, while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, up to October 5, 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effect of gas; 122 were insane; 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

All Canadians ought to know what is being done by the Military Hospitals Commission, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence.

Every disabled soldier is medically examined on arriving at Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of expense and discharged with a pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability.

If he needs further treatment, he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where the treatment most suitable to his case is available, and, if possible, to the institution nearest his home.

Men who cannot resume their former work on discharge from hospital are advised and enabled to take special training for new occupations. This is provided free of cost; and while the men are being trained the Dominion Government maintains them and their families.

Men needing artificial limbs are taken to Toronto, where these limbs are made and supplied without charge. Men with serious nerve disorders are treated specially in the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg.

Each Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to help discharged men in securing steady and remunerative work. The Dominion Government, and other authorities and employers, systematically give preference to returned soldiers when filling vacant positions.

The public can and should co-operate heartily in this urgently necessary work, by encouraging the men to take fullest advantage of the curative and educational opportunities given them and afterwards by seeing that they get work. Local committees have been formed for this purpose in many towns, but much more has to be done in this way.

The treatment, most carefully carried out in accordance with the latest discoveries and the proved results of medical experience, includes many forms of strengthening exercises, often requiring special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity, massage, and continuous baths for affected limbs; with wise dieting and fresh air as a matter of course.

Occupation is often as necessary and beneficial as rest itself, in its curative and strengthening effect on body and mind. Classes are therefore held at the hospitals, for instruction and practice, in many arts and industries, such as carpentry and wood-carving, metal and leather working, typewriting and book-keeping, mechanical drawing, and elementary engineering, gardening, bee-keeping and poultry-raising.

These all help to increase the capacity of the patients, and to lessen the effect of an injury they have received, by getting them into practice for such industries as they can profitably undertake. The medical and educational officers try first to discover what each man is most likely to succeed at, and then to fit him for it as thoroughly as possible.

It has been wisely decided that no man shall forfeit any part of his pension on account of his industry and enterprise in improving his own financial position. Let our readers write without hesitation to the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, or to the Provincial Commission at the Provincial capital, asking any further information they may desire, or giving practical suggestions resulting from thought or experience.

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## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

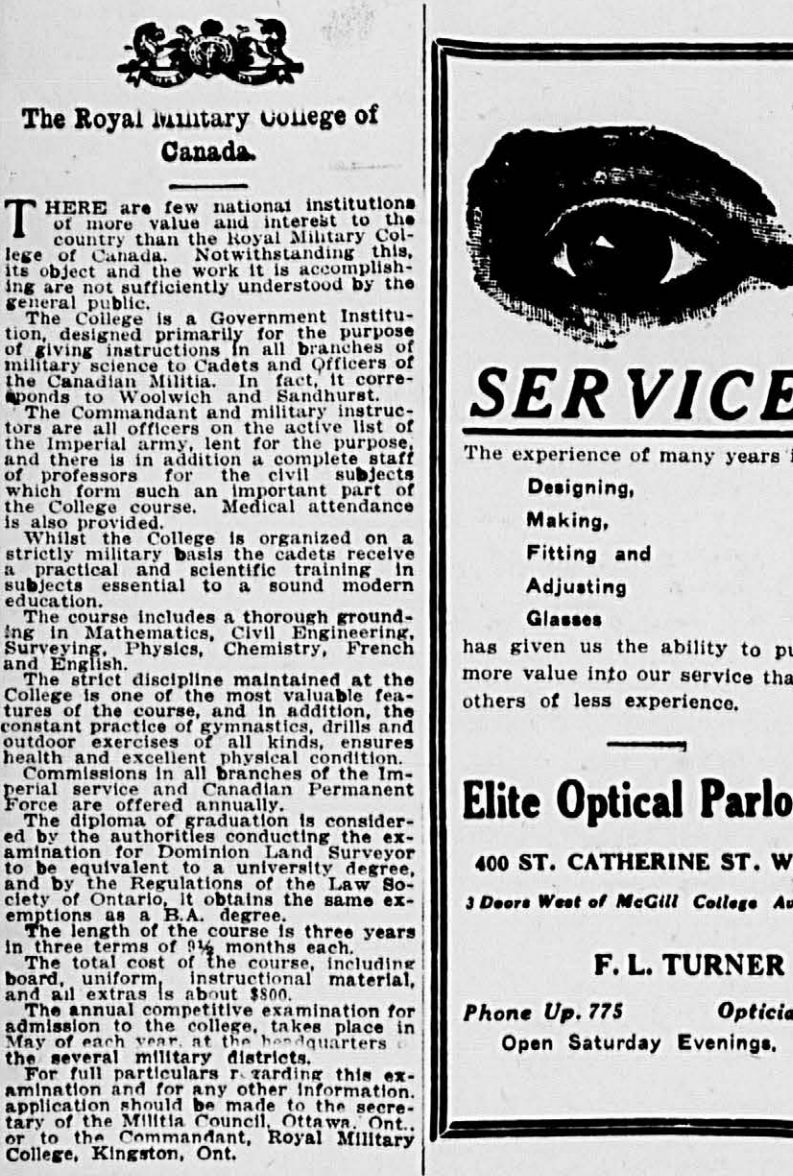
The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of four months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$1000.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



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The experience of many years in  
Designing,  
Making,  
Fitting and  
Adjusting  
Glasses  
has given us the ability to put more value into our service than others of less experience.

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### Native Canadian Tobacco

We have seen in our previous advertisements that, from the selection and first planting of the seed to the ultimate packing of the cured plant, it is a constant solicitude to the planter.

The tobacco, packed in bundles arrives at our warehouses where the stock is inspected, and, if the leaf appears to be well cured and of good quality it is "passed." Then the "hands" are packed upon each other in regular rows in large casks where they are compressed in a very solid mass and the casks stored in our cellars where the tobacco ages for two years. It is the slow, sure way of perfectly maturing tobacco in wooden casks which gives it that mellowed smoothness you taste in every pipeful of Rose Quesnel.

When perfectly aged the Quesnel Tobacco and Rose Tobacco, the two most fragrant and aromatic varieties of tobacco grown in Canada are blended by experts, in scientific proportions, the result of years of research and experiment, and it is then ready to be cut and packed for the trade.

**ROSE QUESNEL Smoking Tobacco**  
MILD AND NATURAL

is an ideal blend of native pipe tobacco. You cannot get greater tobacco satisfaction than ROSE QUESNEL will give you; it is free from sting or bite, does not dry or parch the mouth and it is cool, sweet, mild and fragrant.

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At all dealers.

ROSE QUESNEL Tobacco is the product of the choicest natural native leaf, properly grown, dried and cured and guaranteed free from artificial flavoring and "filling."

It is all tobacco and nothing but tobacco.

The Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd.





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THIS TUBE HOCKEY SKATE IS A GREAT FAVORITE  
particularly where the ice is keen and hard. They are  
extremely light and very rigid, with blades that are glass-hard.

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split seam sleeve, patch pockets,  
double stitched, trimmed  
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creation—and an elegant,  
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have many distinctive advantages which will interest you in  
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lars of the Burt Ventilator and the benefit of many years' ex-  
perience in ventilation.

GEO. W. REED & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## WHAT'S ON

### TO-DAY.

1.00 p.m.—R.V.C. Undergrad. So-  
ciety Meeting.  
1.45 p.m.—R. V. C. Basketball  
practice.  
2.30 p.m.—Senior-Junior Debate, R.  
V. C.  
4.30 p.m.—Senior Annual Meeting,  
Y. M. C. A.  
5.00 p.m.—Union House Committee.  
5.00 p.m.—B. W. and F. Club.  
8.00 p.m.—Meeting Historical Club.  
8.15 p.m.—Montreal Metallurgical  
Association, Chemistry Building.

### COMING.

Nov. 16—Canadian Club Meeting, 5  
p.m.  
Nov. 16—Literary and Debating So-  
ciety, 6.45 p.m.  
Nov. 16—Meeting Arts '17, 12 noon.  
Nov. 22—Arts' Undergrad. Smoker.

## GERMANS BEING HARD PRESSED ON WESTERN FRONT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

cold winds from coming in, as the  
weather has really become quite cold  
of late.

"I am not a prophet, but am cer-  
tainly of the opinion that the end of  
the war will not be for nine or ten  
months yet; I should be greatly pleas-  
ed if I were mistaken. Having been  
away eighteen months I can certainly  
stick it another nine, anyway! (If only  
there were a little more leave!)"

"About the work we do; well, a field  
company does almost everything from  
handling a shovel or a rifle to run-  
ning trains and building roads.

"Perhaps the most interesting work  
is taping out new trenches in 'No  
Man's Land,' if not the actual going  
cut with the infantry in an attack.  
I don't like walking in No Man's Land  
on a dark night without a compass.  
I can assure you! You don't know  
whether there's a machine gun or a  
sniper in the shell holes all round  
you, or whether you haven't crossed  
the German front line, and are ac-  
tually inside their lines, for here,  
barbed wire is not used to a very  
great extent on either side. However,  
one really feels much safer in the  
front line than, say, three hundred to  
three thousand yards back, as there  
is less danger from shells and shell  
fire. Rifle fire is very little used  
nowadays.

"Possibly I have told you things  
which you already know. However,  
we out here are reminded of this state  
of things day after day."

## STUDENTS WILL HEAR ADDRESS BY SIR H. TREE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

fession that even when on the stage  
this impression is carried across the  
footlights to the audience, who are  
thus consumed with interest and  
eagerness throughout the whole play.  
Tree carries his audience with him.  
So famous has he become that he has  
received several decorations. A few  
years ago he was knighted, and also  
received foreign distinctions.

Not only is he an actor of high note,  
at present being the greatest exponent  
of Shakespearean drama, but he is  
also a playwright of note, having a  
very enviable reputation in this re-  
spect. He has delivered lectures on  
several subjects, chiefly those pertain-  
ing to Shakespeare's plays. He has  
at present a book under publication  
which will contain in it the address he  
is going to deliver to the students of  
McGill.

By the above history of Sir Her-  
bert Tree the students can see that  
they are to hear someone worthy to  
be heard. It is the duty of the stu-  
dent body to come out in force and  
show its appreciation, not only of Sir  
Herbert Tree, but also of the work  
the "Lit." in securing such a famous  
actor to address the students. The  
Faculties of Arts and Law have real-  
ized that this is an opportunity not to  
be missed by any student, and have  
accordingly postponed all lectures from  
5 to 6 on Thursday.



## Admiral Jellicoe looks for Canadians

The Royal Naval  
Canadian  
Volunteer Reserve  
Overseas Division

will enrol 2000 men of good  
character and good physique  
for immediate service overseas,  
in the British Navy.

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For further particulars apply to  
Lieut. H. S. Mathews,  
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129 Commissioner Street,  
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or to the Department of the  
Naval Service, Ottawa.



## TO-DAY'S MENU AT THE UNION.

### Can You Beat It?

Soups—Mutton Broth; Purée of  
Peas.  
Fish—Fried Codfish Cakes with To-  
mato Sauce; Baked Codfish with  
Creole Sauce.  
Entrées—Venison Steak with As-  
paragus; Shepherd's Pie, Scotch  
style; Breaded Veal Chops with Green  
Peas; Broiled Beef Tenderloin with  
Fried Onions; Sirlion Saute, String  
Beans; Cold Roast Pork with Veget-  
able Salad.  
Eggs to Order—Cheese Omelet,  
Scrambled or Fried Eggs.  
Roasts—Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus;  
Leg of Lamb; Mint Sauce; Leg  
of Veal with Dressing.  
Vegetables—Boiled or Mashed Po-  
tatoes; Lima Beans.  
Dessert—Baked Apple Pudding, with  
Lemon Sauce; Tapioca Custard.

## AMERICAN CLUB.

The tickets for the Am-  
erican Club Thanksgiving  
Banquet are now in the  
hands of the Executive of  
the club. The plans for  
this year's function are  
progressing even more  
smoothly than usual ow-  
ing to very favorable  
conditions. The menu is  
to be of exceptional qual-  
ity, as the club was able  
to get a better one owing  
to the fact that there are  
to be other banquets at  
the Windsor on the same  
evening, and hence there  
will be very little extra  
expense to the manage-  
ment there. It is hoped  
that the men who wish  
to avail themselves of the  
dinner will get their  
tickets as soon as possible  
to let the Executive know  
just how they stand. In-  
case the members of the  
Executive are not within  
the reach of any Ameri-  
can who is desirous of at-  
tending, a letter addressed  
to any member of the Ex-  
ecutive at the Union will  
reach them.

## CERCLE FRANCAIS MEET- ING.

An executive meeting of the Cercle  
Francais was held at the club last  
night. The applications for mem-  
bership were considered, and were all  
accepted, so that the Cercle is now well  
on its way towards having a very suc-  
cessful season. The offices of re-  
cording secretary and of treasurer  
were left vacant by the absence from  
college of the men elected last season  
to fill them, and J. K. Mergler, Arts  
'19, and J. O. Le Bel, Arts '17, were  
elected to fill the respective positions.  
The full list of officers now is:  
Hon. Pres.—Dr. Villard.  
Pres.—A. M. Terroux, Arts '18.  
Recording Sec.—H. Dawson, Med.  
'21.  
Recording Secretary—J. O. Le Bel,  
Arts '17.  
Corres. Sec.—V. S. Green, Arts '18.  
Treasurer—J. K. Mergler, Arts '19.

**CANVASSERS MUST REPORT.**  
Several of the canvassers for the  
recent Y. M. C. A. financial cam-  
paign have not yet reported the re-  
sult of their efforts to the Secretary  
at Strathcona Hall. As it is neces-  
sary to secure this information for  
presentation at the semi-annual meet-  
ing of the Association this afternoon,  
canvassers are urged to turn in their  
full reports at the earliest possible  
moment. It is believed that the total  
amount realized by the canvass will  
be in the neighborhood of \$1,200, of  
which the sum of \$923.50 has already  
been turned in in cash.

**SEMI-ANNUAL Y. MEETING.**  
The semi-annual meeting of the Mc-  
Gill Y. M. C. A. will be held in  
Room A, Strathcona Hall, at 4.30 this  
afternoon, for the purpose of present-  
ing reports for the work of the As-  
sociation to date. All active members  
of the Association are invited to at-  
tend.

**HISTORICAL CLUB.**  
There will be a meeting of the  
above club to-day at 8 p.m. A large  
attendance is expected.

**PROF. CUNLIFFE TO LECTURE.**  
Professor J. W. Cunliffe, formerly  
of McGill, now of Columbia Univer-  
sity, will give a lecture under the  
auspices of the Women's Art Society,  
in aid of the Artists' War Fund, at  
the Ritz Carlton Hotel, November 28,  
at 8.30 p.m.

The subject of his lecture will be  
"Shakespeare's Songs," illustrated by  
Miss Edith Chandler, vocalist, of New  
York City.

Admission will be by programme  
(\$1.00), purchasable at the Ritz  
Carlton Hotel, or from Mrs. Henry F.  
Armstrong, 845 Oxenden Avenue, City.

**R. V. C. UNDERGRAD.**  
There will be a short meeting of the  
R. V. C. Undergraduate Society to-  
day, in the Common Room at 1 p.m.  
sharp. It is of the utmost importance  
that every student should be present.

**R. V. C. BASKETBALL.**  
There will be a general basketball  
practice at 1.45 to-day. All the teams  
are expected to turn out.

**ARTS '17.**  
A class meeting of Arts '17 will be  
held in the smoking room of the Arts  
Building on Thursday morning, at 12  
o'clock. Members of the class are  
asked to be present at that time.

De Pauw has lost two football cap-  
tains already this season. The third of  
the year has just been elected on ac-  
count of the injuries to the former two.

Oregon is contemplating a compul-  
sory course in practical ethics to be  
taught during the freshman year.

## SCIENCE MEET MEDICINE FOR DECISIVE GAME

Last Game of the Interfaculty  
Series at Stadium To-day.

## MANY MEN ARE INJURED.

The Number of Men Forced Out  
of the Med.-Arts. Game Was  
Unusual.

The game last Saturday between  
Arts and Medicine seems to be hav-  
ing greater significance daily. For  
one thing, the lack of condition of  
many of the men who are supposedly  
fit is being more and more plainly  
shown, as the results of Saturday's  
casualties come drifting in. In the  
first place, "Curly" Walters, of the  
Medicine team, who was a former  
member of the McGill second team  
during the last year that McGill was  
in intercollegiate activities, was in-  
jured by a flying tackle. He was un-  
able to play the rest of the game. It  
was not thought that his knee was  
badly hurt until Monday, when he  
was forced to enter the Royal Vic-  
toria Hospital. It is said he has a  
torn ligament. Gordon McLellan, of  
Commerce '17, who played on the  
Arts team the same day, is laid up at  
home with a broken ankle, and will  
be unable to return to the University  
for at least four weeks. The ankle  
was not cared for at the time of the  
accident, and is much worse on that  
account. It has been placed in a  
cast. Greenwood was knocked out by  
a hard tackle in the first quarter of  
the game. The fact that a former  
first team man should be knocked  
out in a game of such comparatively  
mediocre playing shows how much  
the training of a regular season im-  
proves a man's condition over a mere  
occasional game among the faculties.  
Clark, of Arts, was injured in the  
back when he doubled up over the  
ball after a tackle in the last period.  
Gillhooley showed unmistakable signs  
of exhaustion, due to lack of condi-  
tion in the same period.

Injuries will deprive Medicine of  
Walters, one of their best line men  
in the game with Science to-day. In  
addition, Greenwood will not be in  
the line-up, being out of town owing  
to the serious illness of his mother,  
and will very likely not be back in  
time to play.

The standing of the Interfaculty  
series at present is:—

	Won.	Lost.
Medicine . . . . .	3	0
Science . . . . .	2	1
Arts . . . . .	0	4

The Meds. need only to win to-day  
to clinch the championship.

The game should be the most in-  
teresting of the series, because if  
Science wins it will place them on  
an even footing with Medicine. Ad-  
ded to this, Medicine will be without  
Walters and Greenwood, two of their  
best men, while Science will have all  
their men out. The lines-up:—  
Med. . . . . Science.  
Gillhooley . . . . . Flying Wing . . . . . Clark  
Tuohy . . . . . Right Half . . . . . Scott  
Fleck . . . . . Centre Half . . . . . Fox  
Busby . . . . . Left Half . . . . . Fowler  
Fawcett . . . . . Quarter . . . . . Wickenden  
Taylor . . . . . C. Scrim . . . . . Camp  
Hunter . . . . . R. Scrim . . . . . Beverly  
McCullough . . . . . L. Scrim . . . . . Schiedel  
Pitts . . . . . R. Inside . . . . . Sutherland  
Patterson . . . . . L. Inside . . . . . McLeod  
Donnelly . . . . . R. Middle . . . . . Charlton  
Parsons . . . . . L. Middle . . . . . Smith  
Dowd . . . . . R. Outside . . . . . Beverly  
Macdonald . . . . . L. Outside . . . . . Parke

## HAMLINE FRESHMEN KIDNAPPED.

About fourteen Hamline sopho-  
mores kidnapped the freshman presi-  
dent and two other members of the  
freshman class to prevent them from  
attending the freshmen party, Mon-  
day evening. Tuesday noon no trace  
of the freshmen had been found, but  
it was current, at the school, that  
the captives had been taken to some  
woods outside of St. Paul. Here  
they were blindfolded, relieved of their  
valuables and shorn of all hair. Each  
man was left with warm clothing  
and a plug of tobacco for consol-  
ation. At the time this happened Pres-  
ident Samuel F. Kerfoot of the Ham-  
line University, was out of town.

Official registration figures show  
that Columbia continues to be the  
largest university in the world. On  
Nov. 1 there were 18,176 students re-  
gistered including the summer stu-  
dents and all other departments. Most  
of the schools show gains. There are  
now 11,912 students attending the uni-  
versity. The total gain is 2,658.

## The Royal Trust Co.

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## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper,  
Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and  
Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable  
to the Prospector.

## MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec  
or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is  
valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to  
prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights be-  
long to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200  
acres.

## WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it  
must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

## SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the pros-  
pector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

## MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory.  
The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00  
on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on  
producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the  
extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

## MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any  
time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre  
for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the  
North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land,  
where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

## PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY  
of LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the  
analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and pros-  
pectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this in-  
stitution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and  
reliability.

The Bureau of Mines at Quebec will give all the information desired in  
connection with the mines and mineral resources of the Province, on appli-  
cation addressed to

## HONORE MERCIER,

Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

## S. Hyman Limited TOBACCONISTS

will be glad to welcome the  
Students at their three stores  
561 ST. CATHERINE WEST  
340 ST. CATHERINE WEST  
173 ST. JAMES STREET

## To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING  
INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

## DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free  
of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent  
per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and  
accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment  
made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of  
Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recog-  
nized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications  
for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.